

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

THEODORE WAGNER, #98565-071,

Plaintiff,

v.

**UNKNOWN OFFICERS,
Defendants.**

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3:11-CV-2449-L (BK)

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and Special Order 3, this case was referred for screening. For the reasons that follow, it is recommended that Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* be denied, and that this action be dismissed as barred by the three-strike provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff, a federal inmate confined within the Bureau of Prisons at FCI Seagoville, filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint against unknown officers, alleging a First Amendment violation stemming from the removal of personal legal boxes from his cell during a routine search. (Doc. 2 at 3.) He seeks monetary relief. *Id.* at 5. Along with the complaint, Plaintiff filed a motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* and other pleadings challenging the validity of the Prison Litigation Reform Act. (Doc. 3-5.) The Court did not issue process pending preliminary screening.

II. DISCUSSION

28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), the "three-strike" provision of the Prison Litigation Reform Act

(PLRA), precludes a prisoner from bringing a civil action *in forma pauperis* if on three or more prior occasions, while confined as a prisoner, he filed civil actions or appeals in federal court which were dismissed, either by a district court or appellate court, as being frivolous, malicious, or for failing to state a claim. *Jackson v. Johnson*, 475 F.3d 261, 265 (5th Cir. 2007). The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has upheld the constitutionality of the three-strike provision. *Carson v. Johnson*, 112 F.3d 818, 821 (5th Cir. 1997).

Plaintiff has accrued three strikes under section 1915(g). The United States District Court for the District of South Carolina dismissed two of his non-habeas civil actions as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and/or 1915A(b). *Wagner v. United States*, No. 3:06-CV-2838, 486 F.Supp.2d 549 (D.S.C. Jan. 16, 2007), *appeal dismissed as frivolous*, 231 Fed. Appx. 267 (4th Cir. Jun. 28, 2007) (unpublished *per curiam*); *Wagner v. United States*, No. 3:08-CV-2176, 2008 WL 2778925 (D.S.C. Jul. 14, 2008), *aff'd*, 314 Fed. Appx. 626 (4th Cir. Mar. 05, 2009) (unpublished *per curiam*). In addition, because the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit dismissed Plaintiff's appeal from case number 3:06-CV-2838 as frivolous, *see Wagner*, 231 Fed. Appx. at 267, relying on the same reasons set out by the district court, that dismissal counts as strike under section 1915(g). *See Adepegba v. Hammons*, 103 F.3d 383, 387-88 (5th Cir. 1996) (counting appeal dismissed as frivolous as an additional strike under section 1915(g)).

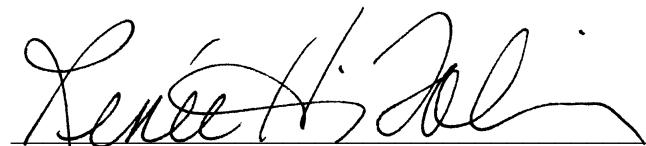
Having accumulated three "strikes," section 1915(g) precludes Plaintiff from proceeding in this action *in forma pauperis* unless he alleges a claim of "imminent danger of serious physical injury" at the time of filing the complaint. *See Banos v. O'Guin*, 144 F.3d 883, 884 (5th Cir. 1998). Even when liberally construed, the complaint presents no claim that Plaintiff was in danger of any physical injury at the time of filing the same. *See Carson v. Johnson*, 112 F.3d

818, 822-823 (5th Cir. 1997). As noted above, the complaint challenges only the removal of legal boxes from Plaintiff's cell during a routine search. Therefore, because Plaintiff has not alleged a claim of imminent danger of serious physical injury, the District Court should bar him from proceeding *in forma pauperis* under section 1915(g). *See Adepegba*, 103 F.3d at 388.

III. RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Doc. 3) be **DENIED**, and that this action be **DISMISSED** as barred by the three-strike provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Such dismissal is with prejudice to the refiling of an *in forma pauperis* lawsuit raising the same claims as herein presented, but without prejudice to the refiling of this lawsuit with full payment of the \$350.00 filing fee.

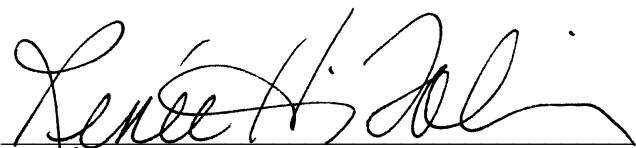
SIGNED September 22, 2011.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b).* In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).



RENÉE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE